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REPORT

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CD NO.

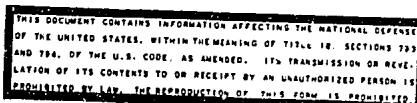
COUNTRY Hungary  
 SUBJECT Economic - Coal mining, manpower  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily, irregular newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED Budapest; Innsbruck  
 DATE PUBLISHED 6 Jun - 7 Oct 1952  
 LANGUAGE Hungarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 5 Feb 1953

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CRITICISM OF IRREGULAR HUNGARIAN COAL PRODUCTION;  
FORCIBLE EXCHANGE OF CZECH-HUNGARIAN MINERS;  
DEVELOPMENTS IN TRAINING; MECHANIZATION

Comment: It appears from the following articles from Budapest and Innsbruck newspapers that the flow of Hungarian coal production continues erratic, due partly to inefficient management, and partly to discontent among the miners. Two drives appear to be designed to cope with the manpower problem in the mines: recruitment of students for the mining schools, and pressure to separate the miners from their petty landholdings. Other ways of stimulating production include mechanization of mining and extensive miners' housing developments.

SCORE PRODUCTION IRREGULARITY -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 3 Oct 52

Production figures reveal that most mines have failed to carry out the Hungarian government's resolution calling for even coal production. For example, the mines of the Dorogi Troszt (Dorog Trust) produced 14.7 percent less for the first 3 days of September than for the last 3 days of August; the mines of the Ozdi Troszt (Ozd Trust) fulfilled the daily plan 124.8 percent on 30 August, as compared to 91.3 percent on 1 September. These figures are typical and account for the fact that although the mining industry as a whole fulfilled its quota 114 percent on 31 August, production dropped to 87.2 percent on 1 September.

Among the evils of rush work is the common practice of making all employees strip coal as the end of the month approaches. Due to this practice, the supply of coal is sharply curtailed at the beginning of each month because no new seams have been opened and no workings have been made ready for stripping. Furthermore, labor is shifted about so frequently that the men have no chance to develop the efficient work techniques that can be acquired only through familiarity with the shaft.

Although the government resolution stated that supervisory personnel must be relieved of paper work, engineers and technicians are still so tied down with reports and bookkeeping at the beginning of each month that no one is in the pits to supervise production.

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Many of the technical managers, as well as the Coal Mining Division of the ministry, the trusts, and the party organizations, are failing to make a real effort to see that the resolution is carried out. Although there is no overt opposition, these groups plead lack of manpower and time to cover their own indifference and inefficiency.

Very few of the mines open as many new pits as required by their plans, yet those guilty of neglect and failure to cooperate are seldom called to account.

Actually, no elaborate changes are required to bring about an even pace in coal production. Discipline must be tightened, manpower must be redistributed so that more of the men work underground, and all groups -- from the ministries to the individual miners -- must carry out the government's resolution.

Party organizations are especially responsible for acquainting the miners with the resolution and agitating for its execution in the minutest detail.

DEPORT MINERS: FORCE SALE OF LAND -- Innsbruck, Unio Press Service, 7 Oct 52

The Hungarian government has found a new way of dealing with miners who quit work because they dislike working conditions. Recently, a group of miners assigned to work in pits more than a day's journey from home quit and either returned home or tried to find other employment. Many of them, however, disappeared completely, and not even their families could locate them.

The government's new tactics were revealed when eight Czechoslovak miners who had been brought to Tatabanya by the AVH (Allszvedelmi Hivatal, State Security Authority) to perform forced labor reported that 19 Hungarian miners had been forcibly brought to the Ostrava mines in exchange for them.

The Hungarian miner who succeeded in buying 15-20 cadastral yokes before the war finds himself under ever-increasing pressure. As Matyas Rakosi said, the land has become a burden to him. If he takes time off to cultivate the land and fulfill the delivery obligations arising from it, he automatically becomes a sabotaging miner. If he neglects the field work, his family cannot do it for him because they are also employed, so he is called a sabotaging kulak. In both instances the consequences are the same, because the penalties for sabotage are jail, forced labor, and confiscation of property.

The outcome is that more and more miners are forced to sell their land "voluntarily" to the state.

DEMANDS INTENSIFIED TRAINING FOR YOUNG MINERS -- Budapest, Szabad Ifjusag, 6 Sep 52

For the second time in its history Hungary is observing Miner's Day. The mining industry has made important strides in one year; today, there are hundreds of Stakhanovites among the miners, and more and more young workers are joining the "Take good care of mining machinery" movement.

However, these splendid results are not an end in themselves. The plan requirements for the third and fourth quarters are so immense that every ounce of the miners' determination and enthusiasm will have to be applied if they are to be fulfilled. The Association of Working Youth must organize extensive work competition, promote the dissemination of efficient work techniques, and educate more young Stakhanovites. It is in the nation's interest, and therefore a patriotic duty, for the young miners to develop the "Take good care of mining machinery" slogan into a mass movement.

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Minister of Defense Mihaly Farkas has stated that special efforts must be made to teach young miners the latest mining methods. Much remains to be done in this field, because many young people are still unacquainted with even the most elementary innovations.

Within a few days, the nation plans to recruit 3,000 student miners. Everything must be done to make this vocation so pleasant to young people that they will not only remain in it but join the mining schools in increasing numbers. Special attention must be paid to organizing their social activities, and great pains taken with their political indoctrination.

**WILL RECRUIT STUDENTS -- Budapest, Szabad Ifjusag, 26 Aug 52**

Students of the Nagybatonyi Vajariskola (Nagybatony Mining School) have pledged to recruit 350 new students for the coming school year which will begin 15 November. Feverish preparations are being made both for the recruitment and reception of the new students. The halls of the expensive, modern dormitory will be elaborately decorated, and the students are vying with one another in originating plans to make the recruitment drive a success.

To acquaint prospective students with what they may expect, the school has made a documentary film dealing with the life of a mining trainee. Sequences were shot at the school, at the workings, and at the nearby flying field where the trainees completed courses in gliding.

Last Sunday, each group educator, accompanied by 10-12 students, called at a previously designated village and tried to find prospective students. On their next trip, the groups will take along the film; they also propose to have some of the students glide over the villages in which the recruitment is being conducted and drop propaganda leaflets.

**BUILD HOMES FOR MINERS -- Budapest, Magzyar Nemzet, 18 Jul 52**

Since 1949, 668 houses for miners, five miners' hostels accommodating 100 persons each, and a modern medical dispensary have been built in Oroszlany village. Excellent bus connections have been established between Oroszlany, Tatabanya, and the neighboring villages.

In Meszestelep, located on the main road to Kaposvar near Pecs, 384 houses have been built, and 190 more will go up this year.

Extensive residential building for miners is also in progress at Tatabanya, Ujvaros, Bodaik near the Balinka Mine, and at Komlo.

**PLACE ADDITIONAL "DONBASS" COMBINES IN OPERATION -- Budapest, Nepszava, 5 Jun 52**

The second and third Soviet "Donbass" mining combines have begun operating in Hungary. One of the combines is at the Gati Banyak (Gat Mines) of the Nogradi Troszt (Nograd Trust) and performs the work of 34 miners per day. The other combine was installed at the Tordasi Banyaszati Vallalat (Tordas Mining Enterprise) in Kisterenye.

At present, five Soviet loading machines are operating in Hungary's most mechanized mine at Felsonyarad.

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FIND "DONBASS" COMBINES EFFICIENT -- Budapest, Nepszava, 18 Sep 52

Since Miners' Day, 7 September, the two Soviet "Donbass" mining combines operating at Herboljabanya /near Sajokazinc in Borsod Megye/ have produced nearly 300 tons of coal.

The Felsonyarad mine has exceeded its plan by 2,000 tons since 1 September 1952. The mine is equipped with "Donbass" combines and Soviet S-153 loading machines; all mining operations, including actual loading into freight cars, are now mechanized.

OPEN NEW COAL MINE -- Budapest, Nepszava, 6 Jun 52

A new coal mine is being opened at Dudar in Veszprem Megye. Actual mining operations are expected to begin toward the end of 1952.

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